

Surgical Clinics of Chicago. June 1918, Vol. 2, No. 3. Published bi-monthly by W. B. Saunders Company. Price per year, \$10.00.

Contents.—A. J. Ochsner: Renal calculus and gall stones. A. D. Bevan: Kidney stone. Ureteral stone. Cholemia. Ulcerating sarcoma of neck. Fibroma in mesentery at ileocecal junction. Jejunal obstruction from adhesions at site of gastro-enterostomy. G. Kolischer and J. C. Eisenstaedt: Ureteral stone. F. Smithies: Gall-bladder disease (1000 cases). C. Beck: New method of gastrostomy. F. A. Besley: Surgical affections stomach and duodenum. F. G. Dyas: Abdominal tumors and local anesthesia. Hoglund bone transplant for ununited tibial fractures. N. M. Percy: Gasserian ganglion tumor. D. N. Eisendrath: Chest injuries in civil life and war. E. W. Ryerson: Bunions. E. H. Ochsner: Potential and acquired static flat-foot. C. G. Buford: Umbilical hernia in infants and children. R. T. Vaughan: Incarcerated right scrotal hernia. T. J. Watkins: Bicornate uterus. Syphilis with exudates in uterus, etc. G. E. Shambaugh: Surgical affections nose, throat and ear.

Principles of Hygiene: For Students, Physicians and Health Officers. By D. H. Bergey, M. D., Assistant Professor of Hygiene and Bacteriology, University of Pennsylvania. Sixth edition, thoroughly revised. Octavo of 543 pages, illustrated. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company. 1918. Cloth, \$3.50 net.

The sixth edition of this valuable and conservative work on the science of hygiene comes to hand with practically the whole volume brought up to date and revised. Necessarily, the chapters devoted to naval and military hygiene must lag behind in the tremendous strides that these branches have made and are making at the present time. But with this single exception, the rest of the volume, devoted to the hygiene of civil life, is a model of thoroughness and can well be used as a reference for all but the most detailed technical purposes. Of especial merit are the sections on industrial and school hygiene and those on the infectious diseases. As a book for the purpose of affording one a comprehensive survey of the whole hygienic field it can be recommended unreservedly.

G. H. T.

Medical War Manual No. 7. Military Surgery of the Zone of the Advance. De Tarnowsky.

This is No. 7 of a very useful series of books. These manuals are compiled by the best authorities obtainable, and contain the essential experiences of our surgeons. For conciseness and direct information they are models. Any one even remotely connected with the war issues of today and its medical phases will do well to have these books in the form of a portable library to serve as his guide and source of information. The chapters taken up in this particular volume are as follows: General Considerations; The Regimental First-Aid Station During Action; The French Zone of the Advance; The British Zone of the Advance; Projectiles; Bacteriology of War Wounds; Traumatic Shock; Hemorrhage; Wounds of the Soft Tissues; General Treatment of Wounds; Tetanus; Gas-Bacillus Gangrene; Cranial Injuries; Wounds of the Face and Neck; Wounds of the Thorax; Wounds of the Abdomen; Wounds of the Bladder and External Genitalia; Spinal Injuries; Wounds of the Peripheral Nerves; Gunshot and Other Wounds of Joints; Special Features in the Treatment of Joint Wounds; Treatment of Compound Fractures not Involving Joints; Splints Used in the Advanced Zone During Transport; Burns; Gas Poisoning; Trench-Foot; Roentgenology in War Surgery; and Treatment of Infected Wounds by Carrel-Dakin Technic.

S. P.

Nutrition and Clinical Dietetics. By Herbert S. Carter, Paul E. Howe, and Howard H. Mason. Philadelphia and New York: Lea & Febiger. 1917.

All of the authors are from Columbia University, New York, and are already well known by their writings on fasting (Howe), diet lists for the Presbyterian Hospital (Carter), and pediatrics (Mason). Their combined work results in a practical blending of laboratory findings with clinical experience.

The reader is very properly introduced to the physiology of digestion, followed by chapters on energy requirements of man and a short, but explicit chemistry of foodstuffs. The rest of the book is devoted to specific diets in the different diseases, as well as in infant feeding, obesity, artificial feeding, and presents principally the routine work of later years and approved methods.

The etiological factors, prominent in every chapter, are particularly illustrative in the treatises on diabetes mellitus where text and diagram help to visualize the very maze of glandular stimuli. Carefully detailed and explicit charts serve to simplify the computing of dietaries, i. e., in nephritis, diabetes, obesity, gastric ulcer, typhoid; but no dietaries are included for Army, Navy, hospitals or almshouses, the authors wisely leaving it to the physician's judgment to adopt deductions from foregoing chapters to the requirements of each institution in question. Supplementary tables are attached on food values and Fisher's table of 100 calory portions.

Though not exhaustive, the book is an excellent one for reference and is to be commended for its clear disposition of the various subjects.

M. H. L.

Diseases of the Chest and the Principles of Physical Diagnosis. By George W. Norris, M. D., Assistant Professor of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, and Henry R. M. Landis, M. D., Assistant Professor of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, with a chapter on the Electrocardiograph in Heart Disease, by Edward B. Krumbharr, Ph. D., M. D., Assistant Professor of Research Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania. Octavo volume of 782 pages with 413 illustrations. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company. 1917. Cloth, \$7.00 net. Half Morocco, \$8.50 net.

This latest volume on the diseases of the chest is very exhaustive and most comprehensive. Two hundred and fifty of its pages are devoted to the physical diagnosis of pulmonary and circulatory diseases, while the balance, some eight hundred pages, deals with all the diseases found in the thoracic cavity. The book is too bulky, too much space is devoted to physical diagnosis, making it seem that the volume, which contains such excellent material, is padded for publication. No detail of physical diagnosis is omitted, even to the description of stethoscopes, hammers, and plessimeters. The chapters on pulse tracings, blood pressure, the use of the cardiosphygmograph and the electric cardiograph, are especially commendable. They are clearly and accurately written, up-to-date, with numerous and splendid illustrations.

Part three of the book, written by Landis, deals with the various pulmonary diseases. We are disappointed that Landis, out of his vast experience, did not give us a personal view upon the etiology of pulmonary tuberculosis. He handles this chapter rather briefly, simply relating the various theories of pulmonary tuberculosis, without committing himself to any one, although if we read between the lines, he rather agrees with his colleague, Paul Lewis, who is of the belief that pulmonary infection in early life has little influence on the disease as it presents itself in adults. It is also